Append PM Apply ashippend performance of the second secon

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communicate recorraphical information in a variety of ways, it	scluding through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.	
KS1 NC	¥1	

		KS1 NC	Y1	¥2	KS2 NC	¥3	¥4	VS.	Y6
		Pupils should be taught to:		1.00	Pupils should be taught to:		i ne	in the second se	1.00
		Paping should be rought to:	 locate and name 4 of the world's seven continents on a world map. 	 locate and name the world's seven continents on a world map. 	Papira moura de taligne to.	 locate key physical features in countries studied including significant environmental regions 	- locate some major cities of the countries studied.	- locate more countries in Europe and North and South America using maps	- locate major cities of the countries studied.
		Locational knowledge	 locate and name 2 of the world's oceans on a world map. 	- locate and name the world's five oceans on a world map.	Locational knowledge	 locate the world's most significant mountain ranges on a map and identifying any patterns. 	- locate some key human features in countries studied.	- locate some key physical features in countries studied on a map.	- locate many counties in the UK.
			- show on a map which continent and country I live in.	- locate the surrounding seas of the UK on a map of this area .		- locate where the world's volcances are on a map and identifying the 'Ring of Fire'.	- locate some of the world's most significant rivers and identifying any patterns	- locate key human features in countries studied.	- locate many cities in the UK
		- name and locate the world's	 locate the four countries of the United Kingdom (UK) on a map of this area. 	- locate the capital cities of the four countries of the UK on a map.	- locate the world's countries, using maps to	 locate some counties in the UK (local to your school). 	- locate some cities in the UK (local to your school).	- identify significant environmental regions on a map.	- confidently locate the twelve geographical regions of the UK.
		seven continents and five	- begin to locate the capital cities of the 4 countries of the UK on a map	- identify characteristics (human and physical) of the 4 capital cities of the UK.	focus on Europe (including the location of	describe how a locality has changed over time, giving examples of both physical and human features.	- identify key physical and human characteristics of counties, cities and/or geographical regions in the UK.	- use maps to show the distribution of the world's climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts and identifying any patterns.	- identify key physical and human characteristics of the geographical regions in the UK.
		oceans	i know - that a continent is a moup of countries.	- show on a map the city, town or village where I live in relation to my capital city.	Russia) and North and South America,	 Find lines of latitude and longitude on a globe and explaining why these are important. identifying the position of the Northern and Southern hemispheres and explaining how they shape our seasons. 	 identify how topographical features studied have changed over time using examples. find the position of the Equator and describing how this impacts our environmental regions. 	- identify the location of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones, (including day and night) and explaining its	undentand how land-use has changed over time using examples. explain why a locality has changed over time, elvine examples of both physical and human features.
		- name, locate and identify	that a continent is a group of countries. that I live in the continent of Europe.	 that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. 	concentrating on their environmental	dentrying the position of the Northern and Southern nemispheres and explaining flow they shape our seasons. identify the position and significance of both the Arctic and Antarctic Circle	this the position of the Liquidor and describing how this impacts our environmental regions. identify the position of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and their significance.	significance. - use icreature and latitude when referencing location in an atlas or on a globe.	 explain why a locality has changed over time, going examples or both physical and human heatures. Explain
		characteristics of the four	- that an ocean is a large body of water.	 that there are 4 bodies of water surrounding the UK and I can name them. 	regions, key physical and human	I know	begin to name the twelve geographical regions of the UK.	i ber engelaar and alle dar weer reneweling och den man ander den alge de.	- the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.
		countries and capital cities of	- that the UK is short for 'United Kingdom'.	- some characteristics of the four capital cities of the UK and name them	characteristics, countries, and major cities	 the names of some of the world's most significant mountain ranges. 	Iknow	- the location of key physical features in countries studied.	- the name of many counties in the UK
Lo	ocational	the United Kingdom and its	- that a capital city is the city where a country's government is located.	- the four capital cities of the UK	- name and locate counties and cities of the	 that mountains, volcances and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries. 	- the names of some countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.	- and can describe some of the world's vegetation belts	- the name of many cities in the UK.
Kni	owledge	surrounding seas	VOCABULARY	VOCABULARY	United Kingdom, geographical regions and	- the name of some counties in the UK (local to your school).	- the names of some of the world's most significant rivers.	- the Prime/Greenwich Meridian is a line of longitude which goes through 0'and determines the start of the world's time	- that London and the South East regions have the largest population in the UK.
			place, continent, country	Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Oceania, Equator, North Pole, South Pole, Kenya, Atlantic Orean, Indian Orean, Southern Orean, Daville Orean, Antic Orean, London,	their identifying human and physical	- the name of the county that they live in and their closest city	that climate zones are areas of the world with similar climates. the world's different climate score descatorial toosical bot desert termarshe and polari	20165 MCCADIE ARY	VOCABULARY
		Place knowledge		Kenya, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, London, Edinbursh, Cardiff, Beilfast, Ben Nevis, Lake Windermere, Mount Snowdon, capital city, North	characteristics, key topographical features	the main types of land use. some types of settlement.	 -the world's different climate zones (equatorial, tropical, hot desert, temperate and polar). - vesetation beits are areas of the world which are home to similar plant species 	VOCABULARY Great Barrier Reef, Australia, Japan, South Korea, USA, Thailand, India	Singapore, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Greenland, Iceland, Canada, Oman, Bulgaria
		- understand geographical		Condurgh, Carder, weitsit, wen nevil, Lake Windermere, Mount Snowdon, capital city, North Sea, English Channel. The Irish Sea	(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers),	 Lone types or settlement lines of loneitude are invisible lines that determine how far east or west a location is from the Prime Meridian. 	- vegetation dets are areas of the world which are nome to similar plant spaces - that countries near the Equator have less seasonal change than those near the poles.	Great samer weet, Australia, Japan, South Korea, USA, Inaliand, India	
		similarities and differences		and, inguit charter, the tim and	and land-use patterns; and understand how	 Ines of latitude are invisible lines on the slobe that determine how far north or south a location is from the Equator. 	that the Equator is a line of latitude indicating the hottest places on Earth and splitting our globe into the Northern and Southern		
		through studying the human			some of these aspects have changed over	- the boundaries of the polar meions are marked by the invisible lines the Arctic and Antarctic circle.	Hemispheres.		
		and physical geography of a			time	- the patterns of daylight in the Arctic and Antarctic circle and the Equatorial regions.	- the Tropics of Cancer and Capricom are lines of latitude and mark the equatorial region; the countries with the hottest climates.		
		small area of the United			 identify the position and significance of 	VOCABULARY	VOCABULARY		
					 Identity the position and significance of 	Iclimate zone, polar, temperate, arid, tropical, meditemanean, mountains, Mount Kilimanjaro, The Andes, The Himalayas, The	biomes , Amazon rainforest, Bradil, Manaus		
		(ingdom, and of a small area in			latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern	Rockies, The Alps, Mount Etna, Lines of latitude/longitude, Tropic of Capricons, Tropic of Cancer, Northern Hemisphere,			
		acontrasting non-European			Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the	Southern Hermighees, Arctic Urce, Antactic Urce			
		country	i can	I can - describe and beein to explain some key similarities and differences between their local area	Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and	i can . Assorbe and basis to avriais similarities and differences between two resince studied	i can - darum rimatas and their impart on trade land use and settlement	ican . Assertise and autiain similarities and differences between two environmental regime shuffed	I can - undentand how climates impact on trade land use and sattlement
			contrasting non-European country.	and a small area of a contrastine non-European country.	Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich	 describe how and why humans have responded in different ways to their local environments. 	 describing and explaining how people who live in a contrasting physical area may have different lives to people in the UK. 	explain how and why humans have responded in different ways to their local environments in two contrasting regions.	VOCABILARY
		Human and physical geography	1 know	- describe what physical features may occur in a hot place in comparison to a cold place.	Meridian and time zones (including day and	 explain what measures humans have taken in order to adapt to survive in cold places. 	VOCADULARY	excitato how humana have used desert environments	coal, natural eas, crude oil, emissions, ocean tide, revenerate, fossil fuel, and mass
		- identify seasonal and daily	- that life elsewhere in the world is often different to ours.	Iknow	night)	Iknow	indeencus peoples, deforestation, Community, Joseine, minine	- use maps to explore wider elobal tradine routes.	
		weather patterns in the United	- that life elsewhere in the world often has similarities to ours.	- some similarities and differences between their local area and a contrasting non European		 the negative and positive effects of living near a volcano 		Iknow	
	Place	Kingdom and the location of		country.	Place knowledge	- the negative effects an earthquake can have on a community.		- some similarities and differences between the UK and a European mountain region.	
	owiedze	hot and cold areas of the world			- understand geographical similarities and	- ways in which communities respond to earthquakes.		- why tourists visit mountain regions	
Khi	lowiedge	in relation to the Equator and			differences through the study of human and			VOCABULARY monifolia manufala range temperate decidurus forest, confiscans traes, decidurus traes	
		the North and South Poles			physical geography of a region of the United			population, mountain range, temperate deciduous foreix, contenous trees, deciduous trees	
		- use basic geographical			Kingdom, a region in a European country, and				
		vocabulary to refer to:			a region within North or South America				
		- key physical features,			a region within Horter of South America				
		including: beach, cliff, coast.			Human and physical geography				
		forest, hill, mountain, sea,	l can	i can	describe and understand key aspects of:	l can	Ican	lcan	i can
		ocean, river, soil, valley,	- describe how the weather changes with each season in the UK.	 locate some hot and cold areas of the world on a world map. 		describe how physical features, such as mountains and rivers are formed, and why volcances and earthquakes occur.	- map and label the six biomes on a world map.	 describe and understanding the key aspects of the six biomes. 	- understand some of the impacts and causes of climate change.
			 describe the daily weather patterns in my locality. confidently use the vocabulary 'season' and 'weather' 	 locate the Equator and North and South Poles on a world map. describe the key obvical features in a local river area usine basic repersonnical 	physical geography, including: climate zones,	 describe where volcances, earthquakes and mountains are located globally. describe and explaining how physical features such as rivers, mountains, volcances and earthquakes have had an impact upon 	- describe how humans use water in a variety of ways.	 describe and understanding the key aspects of the six climate zones describe and understand the key aspects and distribution of the vegetation belts in relation to the six biomes, climate and 	give examples of alternative viewpoints and solutions used in regards to an environmental issue and explaining how this links
		vegetation, season and	 considently use the vocabulary season and weather recognise some human and physical features in my locality. 	 describe the key physical reatures in a local river area using basic geographical inside free. 	biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcances and earthquakes, and	 describe and explaining how physical restures such as rivers, mountains, volcanoes and extriguaves have had an impact upon the surrounding landscape and communities. 	explain why different locations have different human reatures.	 describe and understand the key aspects and distribution of the wegetation berts in relation to the six biomes, climate and monthesis. 	to climate change. - describe and understand economic activity, including trade links.
		weather	A beauty	 describe the key physical and human features of a coast line and how it changes over time 		- describe and understand types of settlement and land use.	- about some of the causes of climate charge	recognise geographical issues affecting people in different places and environments.	 surrent majors why the plobal population has mown similicantly in the last 70 years.
		 key human features, 	- the four seasons of the UK.	usine subject specific vocabulary.	the water cycle	 explain why a settlement and community has grown in a particular location. 	- how humans can impact the environment both oositively and negatively, using examples.	- describe and explain how humans can impact the environment both positively and negatively	- describe the 'push' and 'pull' factors that people may consider when migrating.
		including: city, town, village,	- know that different parts of the UK often experience different weather.	- describe and understand the differences between a city, town and village.	human geography, including: types of	1 know	- that the water cycle is the processes and stores which move water around our Earth and to be able to name these.	Iknow	- understand the distribution of natural resources both globally and within a specific region or country studied.
		factory, farm, house, office,	 know that weather conditions can be measured and recorded. 	i know			- the courses and key features of a river.	 vegetation belts are areas of the world that are home to similar plant species and can name some. 	1 know
	luman &	port, harbour and shop	that physical features means any feature of an area that is on the Earth naturally. know that human features means any feature of an area that was made	- that the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.	including trade links, and the distribution of	to know the world's different climate zones the main types of land use	that a biome is a region of the globe sharing a similar climate, landscape, vegetation and wildlife that the homest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricon.	 why the ocean is important, some positive and negative impacts of humans on the environment. 	- the global population has grown significantly since the 1950s.
	Physical		 know that human features means any feature of an area that was made or built by humans. 	 that, because it is the widest part of the Earth, the Equator is much closer to the sun than the North and South poles. 	natural resources including energy, food,	 the main types of land use an urban place is somewhere near a town or city 	that the hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricons. that climates can influence the foods able to erow.	 some positive and negative impacts of humans on the environment. 	which factors are considered before people build settlements. interation is the movement of people from one country to another
Ge	ography	Geographical skills and	or built by humans.	the sun than the North and South poles. that the North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth and the South Pole	minerals and water	 an urban piace is somewhere near a town or city a nural place is somewhere near the countryside. 	 that camates can intruence the todos able to grow. that a natural resource is something that people can use which comes from the natural environment. 		the magnetice is the movement or people from one country to another that natural resources can be used to make events.
		fieldwork	village, town, city, land, lake , river, ocean, sea	is the southernmost point of the Earth.		VOCABULARY	 the threats to the rainforest both on a local and global scale. 		· that has an end of the used of hand energy.
		- use world maps, atlases and		- that coastlines (and other physical features) change over time.	Geographical skills and fieldwork	magma chamber, vent, pyroclastic flow, fertile soil, volcanic springs, earthquake, tsunami, fault line, epicentre, seismic wave,	- that fair trading is the process of ensuring workers are paid a fair price, have safe working conditions and are treated with respect		
		globes to identify the United					and equality.		
	1			- some key physical features of the UK.	 use maps, atlases, globes and 	linear, nucleated, dispensed, recreational land, agricultural land, residential land, commercial land			
		Kingdom and its countries, as		- that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean.	 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate 	linear, nucleated, dispensed, recreational land, agricultural land, residential land, commercial land	- the UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.		
		Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries,		that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. that human features change over time.		linear, nucleated, dispensed, recreational land, agricultural land, residential land, commercial land	- the UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.		
				- that a sea k a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. - that human features change over time. VOCABULARY	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	linear, nucleated, dispensed, recreational land, agricultural land, weidential land, commercial land	 the UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries. 		
	•	well as the countries, continents and oceans studied		that a sea is a body of water that is smaller than an ocean. that human features change over time. VOCABULARY Data is sheet, arid, savannah, vegetation, grasslandy, rainforest, polar, mild, temperate, pack ize, joi sheet, arid, savannah, vegetation, grasslandy, rainforest, polar, mild, temperate,	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use the eight points of a compass, four and	inner, nucleated, dispensed, recreational land, agricultural land, evolversial land, commercial land	- the UK grows food locally and imports food from other countries.		
		well as the countries,	las	-that are is a lody of water that is smaller than an ocean. -that have an elevation charge over time. VIOCABLEAPY pack the, is call submarks, weight along specification, reinforcent, polise, milit, temperate, habitar exh. bain canad: mudifies size: call? canadities islandsand daves, stars Taik Taik	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	los	las	Tas	108
	-	well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage	Econ - we a map of the UIT to locate the four countries.	-That are is a body of water that is unable that an ocean. -That human factors change over them VOCHALKAPP José Carl, Carl, Carl Mark, Link, Lanzenski, vegetation, granishedu, nahrfored, polar, mid, Lengweste, Real Art han carls monthly law. Offic counters hand a law. Host: Law and that to toolse the four cardiol free of the VK.	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key	I can - I do quartine and features of countries is an alter usine contents and index.	Los	tean	Form - Incomplete an increasing range of Ordnama Source probabilism maps and locating features using using any grid references.
	-	well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West)	- use a world map and globe to locate four of the world's seven continents	that are is a body of water that is smaller that an access. that human following over time. WOC4864.487 WOC4864.487 Wockes, and, tawareah, vegetation, granulated, rainformer, pole, mild, tamperate, Woches, and, tawareah, vegetation, granulated, rainformer, pole, mild, tamperate, Woches, and tawareah, vegetation, and down, stack Woches, and tawareah, vegetation, and down, stack was an adving upper adving the four capital cities of the UK. was an adving upper adving the data to backet the world's capitalers and coarse.	digital/computer mapping to locate contriles and describe features studied - use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United	Figure The first material and final states of capacitors in an office under contents, and finder. The prior to set to be up on an OCI may to some set receiptive time physics and futures.	Loss an articular, map, alloter, utalite images and baptiving to an eligital mapping to locate countries studied. an as simple key or their own may to about an example of tablo physical and human feature.	- use the scale bar on a map to calculate distances	- accurately use four and six figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied.
	-	well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use simple compass directions	- use a world map and globe to locate four of the world's seven continents - use a world map and globe to locate the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.	- That a set is a body of water that is unable than a count. - That a set is a body of water that is unable than a count. - That have failured and go one trans. - VOCABLEARP	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps)	t each - Teal gaothama an d' acamtes is an adlas acing contents and rindos. - Teal gaothama an d'an acing a sua coll acing ta contents and relatives.	Fore - and allows, manage, globales, scaled as imaging and subgrounding to an adgetor response to locative countries studied. - and you which directions are 3, 5, 5, 10 and 10.5 cm as	- use the scale bar on a map to calculate distances - use models and maps to talk about contours and slopes.	 accurately use four and six figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied. design interviews/ questionnaires to collect qualitative data.
		well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and	 use a world map and globe to locate four of the world's seven continents use a world map and globe to locate the Atlantic Deean and Pacific Deean. use directional language to discribe the location of abjects in the 	that are is a body of water that is smaller that an access. that human following over time. WOC4864.487 WOC4864.487 Wockes, and, tawareah, vegetation, granulated, rainformer, pole, mild, tamperate, Woches, and, tawareah, vegetation, granulated, rainformer, pole, mild, tamperate, Woches, and tawareah, vegetation, and down, stack Woches, and tawareah, vegetation, and down, stack was an adving upper adving the four capital cities of the UK. was an adving upper adving the data to backet the world's capitalers and coarse.	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	Cat - Cata contributions of structures in our affice using contents and index. - Services and the up on an GF may to many and and services in a given cited and them features in negleces studied. - Services and the up of the services of the services of the services of the service is called.	Face and another, many, glater, smaller images and beginning in an edget mapping to locate countries induced. - was a complexity and other even may to the access summarized or bits they and a datament features. - way which inductions are in a C. W. and it is may be a summarized or the same fractions.	- use the scale bar on a map to calculate distances - use models and maps to talk about contours and slopes. - exiect accorciate methods for data collection.	 accurately use four and six figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied. design interview(questionnaires to collect qualitative data. use a simplified (later Scale to record their ladgement of environmental quality.
		well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (for example, near and far; left and	 us a world map and globe to locate four of the world's server continents us a world map and globe to locate the Atlantic Gorean and Pacific Gorean. us directional language to device the location of digits in the classroom and playground. respond to instructions using directional language to follow routes. 	Test as well as being of users that is unable that as eases. Test as the second as the seco	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied - use the eight points of a compast, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordiance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world - use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features	Test - Microsoft fragment of scaretors is an offer aveganeties and refers. - Microsoft and the scare of the scale of the scale of the scale of the scale to the scale of the - Microsoft fragment of the scale of the scale of the scale of the scale to the scale - Microsoft fragment of the scale of the scale of the scale of the scale to the scale - Microsoft fragment of the scale of the scale - Microsoft fragment of the scale of the scale - Microsoft fragment of the scale of the	Fact and distance one guides, samples and hoppings to an digital response to some constant studied, and advances on the samples of the sample distances and the samples of a mask is get for the the samples to safet and samples are analyzed and samples of the samples of a samples. The sample samples of the samples of	- use the scale bar one may to calculate distances - use models and maps to task about contours and slopes. - which supportain methods for data collection. - decide how to present data using plans, fivehand leafort maps, senetated drawings, graphs, presentations, writing at length and digital technologies (plates with hisk-leafort) (actional maps).	 accurately use four and six figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied. design interviews/ questionnaires to collect qualitative data.
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